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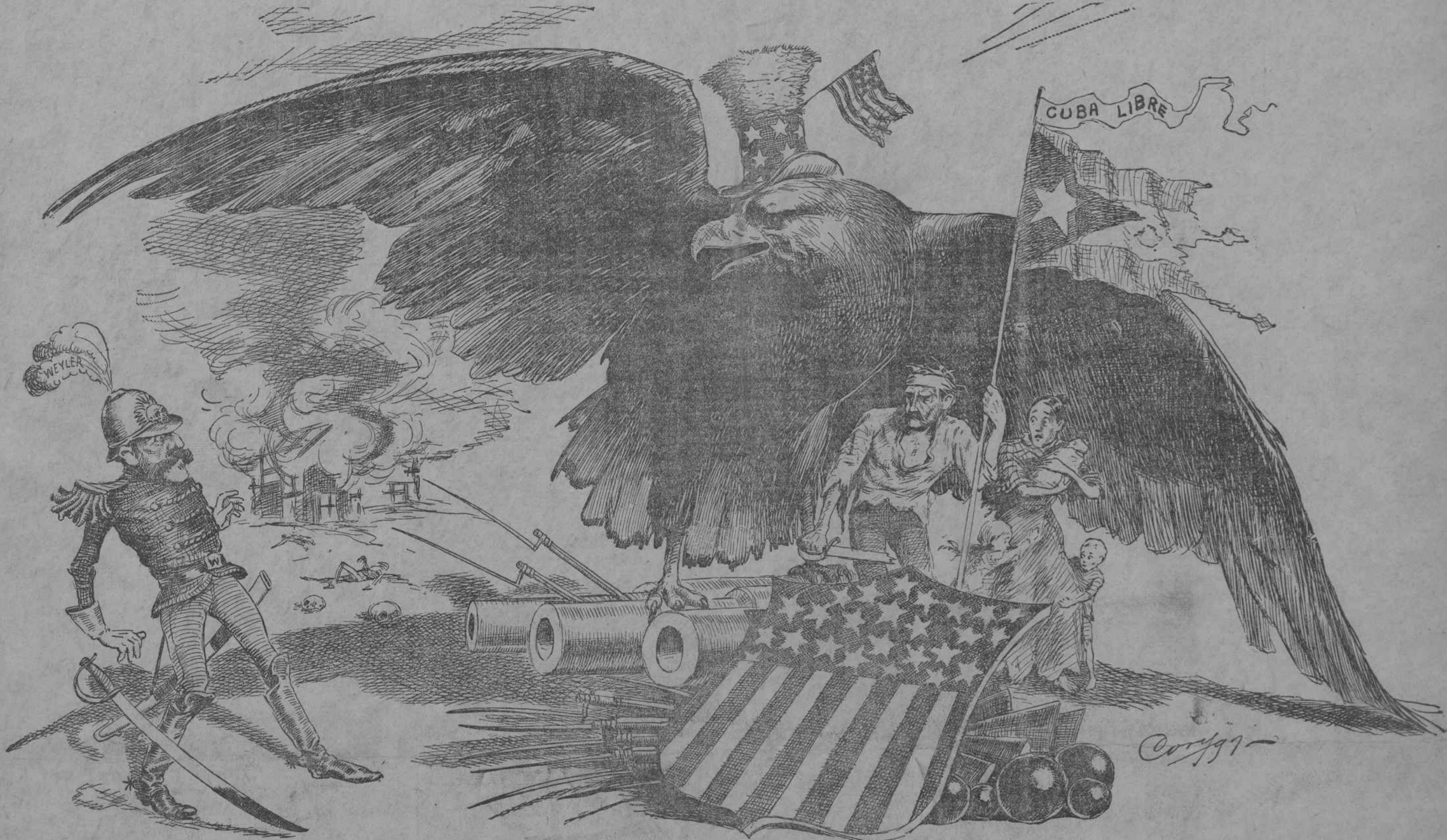
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UNITED STATES CLAIMS THE RIGHT TO INTERVENE.



Were Heads of Reserve Summoned to Washington to Inform the Government as to Their Commands?

The Naval Militia Chiefs at a Conference with the Department at Washington.

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The Navy Department is preparing to use every available man of the naval militia. The commanders of this reserve who have been called to Washington during the past few days have had the importance of getting their divisions in such shape that a sudden call will find them in readiness impressed upon them. It is for just such a crisis as that that now seems imminent that the naval reserve was established and maintained, and the young men who have been playing at being marines are very likely to be called upon to enact their parts in real earnest.

Among the naval militia commanders called upon by the Navy Department were Commanders William H. Stayton, and W. Butler Duncan, these gentlemen command, respectively, the Brooklyn and New York battalions.

It is believed that at the conference at the Navy Department, within the last few days, the question was put as to how many men the commanders of the New York and Brooklyn battalions would undertake to report as available for three months war service. Commander Stayton is reported to have answered that he would guarantee 275 men out of his battalion. W. Butler Duncan's estimate is said to have been 325.

Mr. Roosevelt then asked Commander Stayton his views as to the most desirable line of duty to give the naval militia men.

"We are prepared," the Assistant Secretary is further quoted as saying, "to convert a large fleet of merchantmen into warships. The question arises as to whether the naval militia would do better work on the improvised

cruisers or on board the regular ships-of-war."

Commander Stayton declared it to be his belief that the proper place for the naval militia was on board of the regular warships. The facilities were better on the latter craft for new men. This is the view which has now been adopted by the Navy Department, and the war plans in the Naval Intelligence Bureau have been changed to accord with them.

In all there are about 5,000 naval militia men in the United States. The organizations are scattered all along the Atlantic coast from Boston to Charleston. New York has three organizations, one each in Brooklyn, New York and Rochester.

On the Great Lakes there are organizations at Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee.

The largest battalion in the country is at San Francisco. Organizations on the Pacific exist at San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Olympia.

The Navy Department's estimate is that 7,000 men will be needed for the twenty-five merchant cruisers. Of this number 3,000 will come from the regular warships. The places of the regular men-of-war's men will be taken by the naval militia. The proportion of naval militia to a regular warship will be about 25 per cent of the crew. On the Cruiser New York, carrying 550 men, 125 of her complement will be naval militia men.

On board of the battleships, 75 men of the war crews will be naval militia. The Naval Department of the United States, at least, is satisfied that trouble with Spain is brewing. Every preparation that would be made for actual war is under way.

ALL TOLD IN THE JOURNAL OF SEPT. 14.

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WE CLAIM RIGHT TO INTERVENE IN CUBA.



By Don Fernando Rodriguez.

Madrid, Sept. 13, 1897.

IT IS useless to attempt to conceal the fact that Minister Woodford's now in a position to speak frankly about the purposes of his mission, message to the Spanish Government will bring about a crisis. I am although I am obliged, for obvious reasons, to reserve some of the details.

The Government of the United States will for the first time insist upon its right to intervene in the Cuban affair. Although the message to be delivered by the American Minister is written in fair and courteous terms, it is in substance a declaration that the war in Cuba must come to an end, and that the Government in the United States cannot remain supine or indifferent while its interests and the interests of civilization are trampled upon. I will be remembered that President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, asserted that the time would come, unless Spain demonstrated her power to maintain order in the island, when the United States would be compelled to act.

Tenor of the Message Sent by the United States to Spain.

PLANS FOR WARFARE.

Navy Department Makes Arrangements for a Possible Encounter with the Spanish.

MINISTER WOODFORD RECEIVED.

Presented His Credentials to the Queen and Will Submit the Cuban Demands to the Government To-Morrow.

By Frank Marshall White.
San Sebastian, Sept. 13.—General Stewart L. Woodford today presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister to the Queen Regent.

The Journal's correspondent in Madrid cabled on September 13 the first and only statement giving in advance the message which Minister Woodford would deliver to the Spanish Government. This important piece of news has been verified to the smallest detail.

If Our Government's Good Offices Are Not Accepted We Will Enforce Our Demand for Cuban Peace.

Minister Woodford Says to Spain Exactly What the Journal's Dispatch from Madrid Announced a Week Ago.

By Frank Marshall White.

San Sebastian, Sept. 21.—I can now announce with absolute certainty that Minister Woodford told the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, last Saturday, in polite but firm language, that the war in Cuba must stop and peace be secured before the first of next November, or else the United States Government would then do whatever it should then deem most advisable to secure certain and lasting peace.

The Duke of Tetuan insists that nothing was said during the three hours' interview between himself and Minister Woodford except exchanges of official courtesies and general conversation with regard to Cuban affairs. Mr. Woodford refuses to break his uniform and absolute silence, and will not discuss the interview in any manner whatever. He is positive in this even to the verge of being peremptory.

But I have absolutely verified beyond question the fact that the American Minister notified Spain verbally that peace must be established in Cuba by the first day of November. Minister Woodford did not, as the rumors have it, present any claims for losses alleged to have been suffered by American citizens during the war in Cuba. The whole burden of his verbal communication was the right of the United States to intervene and the determination of the American Government to act according to its own best judgment for the establishment of peace in the island should Spain fail to end the war by the first day of November.

The tremendous significance of this fact can easily be understood. The United States claims the right to intervene, and fixes a day on which it will begin a new and independent policy. The Journal's dispatch from Madrid a

few days ago, revealing for the first time the nature of Minister Woodford's message to the Spanish Government, has astounded diplomatic officials here. No one can understand how the Journal was able to get diplomatic news of such a grave character in advance of the Government itself.

WOODFORD'S REPORT.

The Government at Washington De-lighted at the Result of the Minister's Interview with Tetuan.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Minister Woodford's long cablegram to the State Department yesterday, the receipt of which was exclusively announced in the Journal this morning, made, when translated from the cipher in which it was sent, nearly one thousand words. The information which it contained was highly pleasing to the President and Assistant Secretary Day. With due allowance for Minister Woodford's natural enthusiasm in having succeeded in delivering the Sherman note to the Duke of Tetuan without producing an open rupture, it is plain that a material diplomatic triumph has been scored by the Administration. In getting an entering wedge through the outer thickness of Spanish pride and stubbornness.

Mr. Woodford, it is reported on high authority, declares, with emphasis, that he has secured an open admission from the Duke of Tetuan that the interests of the United States are of sufficient importance in Cuba to justify this Government in presenting any plan or plans for the solution of the difficulty and the restoration of peace which may be deemed by the Administration applicable and not an infringement upon the comity which has existed for so many years between the two governments.

General Woodford further assures the department that his presentation of the matters involved, of the Administration's view of the Cuban insurrection, and of the various phases of the situation as viewed with